

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Country.

From the Tribune. Certain newspapers differ with the course of the Tribune in reference to the opinion of Mr. Stanbery, because we are "too radical." We do not strive to please or displease what is called the radical sentiment. We presume we occasionally do both. We endeavor to do what is best for truth and liberty, caring little who are pleased. Such differences generally come right in the end. Nothing can wait so long as justice. We denounce Mr. Stanbery's opinion not because we desired to be radical, but because we saw in it an evidence of bad faith towards the country on the part of the President.

We think Congress will meet in July. Leading Republican members have requested a full attendance. The country seems to think that Reconstruction should be settled at once. We trust it will not be an angry meeting. Our friends will come full of earnestness and purpose. They will feel, we fear, as men who have been deceived. In passing the bill, they listened to moderate counsels. We know what a struggle it cost to induce moderation. The struggle will be greater now. Mr. Stevens and his friends, who were defeated in the attempt to place the military power under the control of Grant, will make a bolder effort. We shall have confusion, perhaps, and land to the negro pressed by a small minority. We do not think it will be wise to make new issues, and we counsel moderation with justice, as we did during the last session. We dread to reopen this question, because with it comes uncertainty and unrest, feverishness, endless and angry discussions. We had a sentiment in the West that has expression in a few miserable, jobbing newspapers—a kind of Thénardier feeling. A number of office-beggars and politicians, calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-the-way places with grips and passwords, are passing resolutions demanding confiscation and farms. This is either knavery or madness. People who want farms work for them. The only class we know that takes other people's property because they want it is largely represented in Sing Sing. The people of this country do not want Sing Sing and Mexican handit principles introduced into their statesmanship. We can never reconstruct America by the gallows and the deputy-sheriff, and we trust that the spirit of kindness will prevail—especially because this contest is not made by the Southern people. They accepted the Military bill manfully, and have endeavored to act under its provisions. Instead of apathy and wrath, and discontent, we have found them eager and painstaking in their effort to reorganize their political system under the Military bill. If the work is arrested, they are not to blame; and we have no right to increase the conditions imposed last March. If anything, we should recognize the temper of the South by limiting them. The only issue is with the President of the United States.

We can best understand the magnitude of the President's wrong when we consider what might have been in the South if reconstruction had progressed. As we have shown, the passage of the Military bill was a measure of peace. The country became instantly calm. All old issues seemed to die. The spirit of agitation was hushed, and we walked amid the ruins anxious to build up and adorn. In the South the people addressed themselves to farming and education. In the North we dismissed reconstruction, and discussed our finances, and tariffs, our relations with foreign nations, and the resumption of specie payments. The Administration travelled to the North Pole for the glory of annexation. Trade began to revive, and we looked eagerly for the coming harvest to flood the country with money. We seemed to be a peaceful people. We believed in the triumph of reconstruction in the South.

The negro accepted his new condition with equanimity and patience, anxious to educate himself for his high duty. We saw educated all that the most enthusiastic patriot ever hoped to see. Successful in war, feared by the nations, victorious over a rebellion aided by the sympathies of foreign monarchies, and so serene in our triumph that we declined to degrade it by mere man-slaying, as if the valor of a million men could only be satisfied by a rope. All the blessing of triumphant peace seemed suddenly to fall upon us. We looked for a full Electoral College in 1868, and a President who, for the first time in our history, was really the choice of the American people. We believe this might have been done so swiftly, and so well, that when Mr. Colfax called the House together next December he would have found a full Republican delegation from the Southern States standing at the door.

The President is not satisfied with this, and he comes upon the scene to mar it. He may postpone reconstruction, but he cannot stop it. This nation has made up its mind that the republic shall be reunited on the basis of justice. No man can prevent it. Probably it is radical to say so, but we only say what every sensible man in the country believes. We want Congress to come together in the spirit of peace and magnanimity determined to avoid evil counsels, only doing what is wise and kind. The issue is with the President, not with the South, and we can best see how much the President has injured the South by looking at the prospect, and then thinking of what might have been if prudence had controlled the councils at Washington.

The Insurrectionary War in Crete.

From the Herald. Since the extinction of Poland, through the combined action of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no greater wrong has been perpetrated or permitted in Europe than that which is now being committed in Crete. No one can deny the right of a government to strive to put down rebellion within the circle of its own sovereignty. It is not for us, after the struggle through which we have recently passed, to deny that right. It is extremely difficult to determine how long the insurrectionary struggle must be prolonged before the party in rebellion are entitled to the support and protection of the neighboring States and nations. Four years of practical independence did not reconcile us to the thought of interference in any shape or form by other nations in favor of the South. The Cretan struggle has lasted scarcely a year. Unless, therefore, Crete is to be considered an exceptional case, it is difficult to show reason why Turkey should desire in her endeavor to put down the rebellion in that island. Crete, however, is an exceptional case, and it is precisely for this reason we say that the continuance of this struggle is a grievous wrong to the Cretans, and reflects dishonor on the great contracting powers of Europe. Crete suffered her first great wrong—a wrong out of which all this trouble has sprung—when she was handed over by the allied powers to the Viceroy of Egypt in 1830. Matters were not mended when, after ten years of misrule, she was restored to the Ottoman Government in 1840. The majority of the population are Greek and Christian. Their sympathies are all with the Greeks of the kingdom, their brethren by race and by religion. When the independence of Greece was guaranteed in 1831, Crete ought to have been included; and the neglect of the rights of the Cretans at that time must remain a striking illustration of the selfish and unprincipled character of European diplomacy during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is difficult to believe that the European Governments have been indifferent to the heroic struggle which the Cretans have maintained against their Turkish masters during the last twelve months.

Nothing, we have reason to believe, but the unsatisfactory condition of the Greek kingdom has prevented them from jointly insisting on the annexation of the island to Greece. The Ionian Islands, so recently and so generously handed over by England to the Greek Government, are, it is now notorious, converted into anarchy and misrule. Greece, whatever the cause, has hitherto proved herself sadly wanting in recuperative energy. It has not been uniformly and jointly insisted upon by the great powers that Crete should be transferred from the Government of the Porte to the Government of the Greek kingdom, because it has not been clear that Crete would benefit by the change. It may be difficult to say what is best to do with the unhappy islanders, under the circumstances; but it is now no longer doubtful that the time has fully come when the great powers ought to interfere to prevent this unnecessary and wholesale butchery.

A Summer Session—Congress and the President. From the Times. Except in obedience to an obvious necessity, a summer session of Congress is on every ground undesirable. It will be a disturbing element which the trade and industry of the country can ill afford to encounter. It will seem to unsettle everything, whether it actually do so or not. It will excite the fears of the South, whose progress towards reconstruction is most satisfactory, and will for the time paralyze the efforts of those of the Southern leaders who urge the final character of the existing law. And it will afford an opportunity which the advocates of extreme measures will turn to account. Impeachment, confiscation, and penalties and disabilities without number will in turn be ventilated, with the certainty of adding to prevailing irritation, and a probability of mischief to both North and South. These are not contingencies to which the country should be exposed for the gratification of partisan rancor, or to obviate the mere possibility of wrong-doing on the part of the President.

We are not prepared, however, to oppose an early assembling of Congress if the danger which many profess to anticipate actually arise. If the President adopt the opinion of the Attorney-General as his rule of action in the administration of the Reconstruction acts—if he reverse the proceedings of the Commanding Generals and reinstate in office the persons they have removed—if by his orders to the registers he confers the franchise upon classes whom Congress has evidently intended to exclude—the interference of Congress will be inevitable. If he treat the Southern Governments as lawful Governments and the military authority as a simple police force, in direct contravention of the purposes of Congress, further legislation will be requisite, as well to undo the acts of the President as to render the future interpretation of the law so clear and decisive that no legal ingenuity can affect it. In that case Congress will be held to perform its duty, and no more. The charge that it seeks a pretext for multiplying the disabilities and delaying the admission of the South will fall to the ground. Its action will be vindicated as in harmony with its record, and with the inflexible determination of the States it represents.

But let us first see what the President does, or proposes to do, in regard to the removals which are reported to be under his consideration. The fact that he may disregard the intent of the law is not a reason for assuming that he will violate it. The publication of the Attorney-General's opinion does not form proof that it will be the guide of the Executive policy. So far, it is admitted, the President has interposed no obstacle to the working of the law. The Generals he selected have the confidence of the country, and they have been allowed to be masters of the situation. It is just to assume that he will henceforward pursue a less discreet course, pregnant as it must be with evil to the section with which he is alleged to unduly sympathize. It is reasonable to suppose that he will forget his own helplessness as against Congress, and that he will wantonly provoke a renewal of a conflict which must end in his further mortification and discomfiture? We have less faith in his judgment than in his honesty, but we are not prepared to believe him ready to interrupt the present working of the Reconstruction law in a manner that would at once provoke and justify the resentment of Congress. And, therefore, we deem it better to wait for the occasion that would warrant a resumption of that body rather than to anticipate its occurrence, and to make that anticipation the basis of more stringent legislation.

An answer to this suggestion is ready, we are aware. Congress adjourned to the 3d of July, and it must meet then or await the commencement of the regular session in December. In the five intervening months, we shall be told, the President may do as he pleases without let or hindrance from the law-making power. The possibility of such a period, in the view of the President's known desires, ought not to be ignored; and if a July session were the only means of guarding against them, it and its attendant mischief might be borne with patience. There is, however, an easy and effective method of providing for this form of delay. Congress may formally assemble in July and adjourn subject to the call of the chief officer of either Chamber. If this be done, the disposition attributed to the President will be completely thwarted; he will realize the folly of attempting what Congress may at any moment set aside. The country, too, will find in the restrained temper of Congress the best evidence of its strength, and the movement towards reconstruction in the South will be strengthened by the assurance thus given that the law as it stands, and as now interpreted by the General in command, fulfills all the requirements of the Republican party.

On the supposition that this the more moderate view does not prevail, and that a July session be proceeded with as a means of obviating bad faith and possible difficulty, it is exceedingly desirable that the proviso which the telegraph represents Mr. Fessenden to have suggested, should regulate the proceedings of the session. Mr. Fessenden will at-

tend, the telegraph says, with the understanding that the business shall be restricted to the consideration of amendments to the Reconstruction acts, rendered necessary by the statements of the Attorney-General. He will not attend if impeachment and other extreme projects are to be topics of discussion. Such a limitation would prevent the exciting and injurious effects which must otherwise attend a summer session, while it will in no respect hinder full and conclusive action in regard to the power of the military commanders and the operation of the reconstruction scheme.

A Session of Congress in July.

From the Herald. There is now a probability of an extra session of Congress in July. It is reported that Senator Wade and the leading Congressmen and other Republicans with him in the excursion party telegraphed General Schenck, of the Congressional Committee at Washington, to advise all Republican members to be present in July. Other movements as well in the Republican party and among its leaders show that there is a desire, if not a fixed purpose, to have a session at that time. The object is said to be to remove all legal obstructions to the reconstruction of the Rebel States, thus evidently referring to the official opinions of the Attorney-General as tending to obstruct reconstruction. We think it very unfortunate that the work of reconstruction, which was going on well, and promising early restoration to the South, should be retarded either by the action of the military commanders or by the legal quibbling of the Executive. It would be much better to have reconstruction accomplished under the present acts without any further action by Congress, and by the time Congress would assemble in December; but if there are obstructions in the way we hope that body will promptly remove them. Early reconstruction is the great necessity of the country. Commerce, the industrial interests of the country, the national finances, political harmony—all demand speedy restoration. There is, however, another question scarcely less urgently demanding the attention of Congress, and that is in regard to the national banks. The condition of these institutions, and the trouble they will bring upon the country if permitted to exist, call for immediate attention. If there be an extra session in July the reconstruction matter can soon be disposed of, and then we hope Congress will proceed to overhaul the national banks and repeal the act creating them.

The Theatres and the Critics.

From the World. Certain callow critics continue to cry over and declaim against the decadence and degeneracy of the drama in this city. They evidently take their tone from a city journal which is notoriously so poor authority in matters theatrical, that not one of the leading places of amusement considers the paper worth advertising in, which was obliged itself to advertise for critics to "do" Ristori in its columns; which ignores the season in the Academy of Music, and prints panegyrics upon the performances at "Tony Pastor's Opera House;" and which never knows when Edwin Booth plays "Hamlet" or "Richard III," but keeps its readers fully informed about the doings of Messrs. Griffin & Christy's Minstrels. With regard to the critics, who are captious about the *Black Crook*, and who mourn over the decay of the legitimate drama, it is noticeable that they all think that "Mr. Augustin Daly's well-known version of *Leah*" is a most commendable affair, and that *Shant's O'Connell*, written by Dan Bryant and an Irish jig to music composed by Mr. John Brougham, ought to draw the best of houses. When Booth was playing the legitimate drama last winter, and Dawson and other theatrical stars were doing their best to gratify the public, we do not remember that these critics much commended public taste in patronizing the actors, nor that the criticisms of their playing were especially elaborate or profound. But the real place of the spectacular drama has not yet been set down by competent critics. Managers, to whom public taste is chiefly an affair of greenbacks as he hit it, or poverty as they do not, have discovered that spectacles like the *Black Crook* pay. Yet few competent observers will deny that the *Black Crook* is a means of culture to a majority of the people who see it. The eye as well as the ear is to be educated and gratified, and if the importers of this play were to bring out next year Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, which is now spoken at a success on the boards of the Princess' Theatre in London, and is successful mainly because it is presented solely as a superb spectacle, it would be not less popular in this city, and would show that Shakespeare himself may gain new friends and admirers if the "sensational" and "spectacular" are added to his text. Messrs. Booth and Stuart were apt enough when they appealed to precisely this public taste in their magnificent revivals of *Hamlet* and the *Merchant of Venice*.

We take the following list of the plays performed in London June 4, to show that public taste at present demands the same sort of performances in London that are now popular in this city:—
Royal Italian Opera.—Don Carlos, "with new scenery, costumes, and decorations."
Lyons's Theatre.—*Le Fils de la Vierge*.
Dryden.—*That Has a Jack*.
The Great City.
Haymarket.—*Perfection*.
Wild Goose (Lester Walker's "Boswell").
Princesses.—*Anthony and Cleopatra*.
Lyons's Theatre.—*Le Fils de la Vierge*.
Olympic.—*The Best Way*.
The Lion.
Garibaldi in Sicily. Dora. Going to the Derby.
Johns.—*My Turn Next*.
Evans.
Prince of Wales.
Game of Bonaparte.
Not much of Shakespeare, and that only spectacularly, and nothing of Sheridan, or Colman, or Dryden, or Bulwer, and nothing "legitimate;" only such plays as pay, and please the public taste.

Paris, at present, is playing to all the world now represented at the Exposition. The following is a list of the plays in the leading theatres on the night of June 3:—
Opéra.—*Le Trouvère*.
Opéra Comique.—*Mirage*.
Gaiety.—*Le Testament de Monsieur Girodot*.
Les Deux Jumeaux.
Theatre Lyrique.—*Romeo et Juliette*.
Vendôme.—*Le Drame des Camélias*.
Théâtre de la Renaissance.—*Le Fils de la Vierge*.
Comédie.—*Les Idées de M. Aubray*.
Théâtre de la Vie Parisienne.—*L'Orphelin de la Chine*.
Gaiety.—*Le Testament de la Reine Elisabeth*.
Opéra.—*Le Trouvère*.
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